

III. *Descriptions of some unpublished Species of Plants from North-Western India.* By M. PAKENHAM EDGEWORTH, Esq., F.L.S., Bengal Civil Service.

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**DURING** a residence of several years in the north-west provinces of Bengal, I gradually collected an herbarium amounting to about 2000 species, partly from the plains and partly from Himala; all the specimens, with a very few exceptions, were collected with my own hands. On my return to England, I gave it, with the exception of a few families mentioned below, to Mr. Bentham, who has kindly undertaken to name and include such as may be new of the *Scrophularineæ* and *Labiataæ* in his monographs of those families in the forthcoming volumes of DeCandolle's 'Prodromus,' and likewise the *Leguminosæ* in his examination and revision of that extensive family. The *Acanthaceæ* have been sent to Professor Nees von Esenbeck; and the remainder of the *Corollifloræ*, from *Bignoniaceæ* onwards (according to the arrangement in DeCandolle's 'Prodromus'), were sent to M. DeCandolle himself; the *Gramineæ* to Messrs. Ruprecht and K. von Meyer at St. Petersburg; and the few *Carices* I had to Dr. Boott. The remainder has been compared by Mr. Bentham with his herbarium, and such species as appeared new have been carefully examined by me again from the dried specimens. Of most I had descriptions, more or less detailed, made from the fresh plant, and they have been since compared, as far as practicable, with Dr. Royle's and Dr. Wallich's herbaria. Some of those now published are remarkable as offering new forms, as for example, a *Clematis* with bearded filaments and introrse anthers; an *Inula* with white flowers and the habit of an *Aster*; and a Comelyneous plant with a twining stem: others, as being Indian species in genera hitherto considered exclusively American, as *Adenocaulon* and *Oxybaphus*.

In a few instances I have described plants previously named, but without

descriptions, by Dr. Wallich in his 'Catalogue,' or by Dr. Royle in his 'Illustrations.'

I have very unwillingly been obliged to add some more genera to the already unwieldy *Umbelliferae*; but it was impossible to include these species under existing genera, as now defined. It is remarkable that already in this family, out of 65 Indian species described in DeCandolle's 'Prodromus,' and 15 more by Dr. Lindley in Royle's 'Illustrations,' no less than 8 new genera have been formed out of solely Himalayan species; and I have no doubt that very many new species and genera are still to be found in these mountains.

#### Ord. RANUNCULACEÆ.

1. CLEMATIS (*Flammula*) AMPLEXICAULIS; floribus paniculatis, sepalis obtusis revolutis, foliis ternatisectis, petiolis longis amplexicaulibus, foliolis ovatis acuminatis.

*Hab.* Himala, in sylvis ad alt. ped. 7000-9000. Dhanaulti. Floret Aug. et Sept.

Scandens, glaberrima. Folia ternatisecta; petiolo longo (4-6 pollicari) basi dilatato amplexicauli; foliolis distantibus longè petiolulatis, glabris, ovatis, obliquè cordatis, acuminatis, integris, vel variè lobatis, crenato-serratis, serraturis mucronatis, 5-6 pollic. longis,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 latis. Paniculæ foliaceæ dichotomæ, cum pedunculo intra ramos solitario subtrichotomæ. Pedunculi longi; bracteis amplexicaulibus acuminatis gradatim minoribus variè lobatis, supremis sessilibus lanceolatis 3-dentatis. Flores nutantes; sepalis erectis apice revolutis oblongis obtusis subemarginatis, utrinque velutinis, 10-12 lineas longis. Stamina villosa. Achenia hirsuta, caudâ basi longè, suprâ gradatim minùs barbato-plumosâ, apice nudo.

Affinis videtur *C. connatæ*, Wall. at satis differt formâ foliorum florumque.

2. CLEMATIS (*Flammula*) GRACILIS; floribus ternis longè pedunculatis, sepalis erectis apice revolutis extùs velutinis intùs glabris, foliis ternatisectis membranaceis.

*Hab.* Himala, in sylvis. Shioli, alt. ped. 7000-8000.

Scandens, glabriuscula. Folia ternatisecta subglabra membranacea; foliolis petiolulatis subcordato-ovatis acutis, dentatis, serraturis mucronatis, 3-4 poll. long. 2 poll. latis. Pedunculi longi graciles 3-flori; bracteis lineari-lanceolatis acutis. Flores nutantes; sepalis erectis apice revolutis obtusis extùs velutinis. Stamina basi glabra, suprâ pilosa. Achenia tomentosa, caudâ basi plumosâ, apice nudo.

A *C. Mauritiana* differt sepalis erectis nec patentibus, et foliis tenuioribus.

## CICHORACEÆ.

120. *LACTUCA* (*Scariola cyanea*) *ARVENSIS*; glaberrima, erecta, foliis pinnatifidis; segmentis obtusis: caulinis sagittato-amplexicaulibus, corymbo laxo, squamis biserialibus, acheniis marginatis utrinque 3-nervibus rugosis.

*Hab.* Himala, in arvis ruderatisque frequens, ad alt. ped. 3000–7000. Simla, &c.

Annua, erecta, glaberrima, parcè ramosa. Folia radicalia alternatim interruptè pinnatifida, segmentis repandis rotundatis obtusis; caulina subintegerrima, basi sagittata, amplexicaulia, auriculâ obtusiusculâ. Corymbus terminalis, lusus, pedicellis longis unibracteatis. Involucri squamæ biseriales, marginatæ, post anthesin reflexæ; exteriores interioribus oblongis obtusis triplò breviores, ovatæ, acutiusculæ. Corollæ 3-dentatæ, cyaneæ. Achenium compressum, ellipticum, latè marginatum, utrinque 3-nerve, rugosum, nigrum, rostro difformi pallido duplò brevius. Pappus simplex, e cupulâ rostri stellatim patens, niveus. Receptaculum scrobiculatum.

121. *YOUNGIA GLAUCA*; glaberrima, caulibus subdecumbentibus foliosis, foliis petiolatis radicalibus obovatis integerrimis dentatis caulinis lanceolatis plùs minùs pinnatifidis, pedunculis monocephalis axillaribus terminalibusque, acheniis striatis apice scabris ceterùm glabris.

*Hab.* Himala, ad alt. ped. 10,000–11,000. Niti.

Perennis, glaberrima; caules numerosi, subdecumbentes v. foliosi. Folia radicalia petiolata, obovata, integerrima, sinuato-dentata; caulina petiolata, ovata v. lanceolata, plus minus pinnatifida v. sinuato-dentata vel integra, glauca. Pedunculi 1-cephali, axillares terminalesque. Involucri squamæ exteriores calycantes, breves, obtusæ; interiores 8 erectæ, obtusæ, quarum 3 exteriores angustiores lineares, 5 margine scarioso oblongæ. Flores circiter 8, lutei. Achenia compressa et trigona, utrinque attenuata, striata, glabra, apicem versus scabra. Pappus sessilis; setis tenuibus scabrellis niveis.

Ab aliis *Youngiis* inflorescentiâ diversa, sed characteribus floralibus congener.

122. *MELANOSERIS SAXATILIS*; suberecta, foliis caulinis pinnatipartitis; lobis obtusis terminali rhomboideo acutiusculo basilaribus amplexicaulibus, pedunculis 1–2-cephalis paniculam laxam corymbosam formantibus, pappo exteriori squamis brevibus inæqualibus interiorem calyculante, acheniis striatis rostro paulò longioribus.

*Hab.* Himala, ad alt. ped. 7000–8000, in rupibus madidis, supra Pandkesar. Sept., Oct.

Perennis, suberecta, 1-1½ pedalis, glabra. Folia caulina inferiora pinnatipartita; lobis lateralibus trapezoideis apice sinuatis integris, terminali angustè rhomboideo acutiusculo; basilaribus latè dilatatis rotundatis amplexicaulibus: floralia sensim minora, lanceolata, basi amplexicaulia. Ramuli floriferi axillares, pedunculos 1-2 monocephalos axillares et corymbum terminalem laxè pauciflorum gerentes, paniculam amplam foliosam formantes. Capitulum cylindricum, basi bracteolâ ovatâ cordatâ pilosâ stipatum, majusculum, multiflorum. Squamæ oblongæ, extùs pilis longis fuscis parcè villosæ, triseriales; infimæ 3 breves; secundi ordinis 5, interioribus duplò brevioribus; superiores 8, quarum duæ intimæ subscariosæ apice tantùm pilosæ. Corollæ cyaneæ (circiter 24), apice 5-dentatæ, glabræ. Achenia compressa, lanceolata, decem-striata, scabra, rostro (vix conformi, apice tantùm difformi,) achenio paulò breviorè torto. Pappus ex cupulâ terminali ortus, duplex. Series exterior brevis (margo cupulæ elongatus) e squamulis piliformibus lævibus acutis inæqualibus; interiore pilis tenuibus rigidulis fragilibus niveis. Receptaculum alveolatum.

123. MELANOSERIS PANICULATA; erecta, basi glabra supernè pilosa, foliis longè petiolatis lyratis pilosiusculis scabris; lobo terminali acuminato, paniculâ racemosâ terminali efoliatâ polycephalâ, capitulis pedunculatis solitariis nutantibus, pappo exteriorè minutissimo squamoso-ciliato, acheniis latè marginatis utrinque 5-nerviis.

*Hab.* Himala, in sylvis, alt. ped. 7000-9000. Garhwâl.

Perennis, erecta, 3-5-pedalis, basi glabra, supernè pilosa. Caulis striatus, strictus, foliosus. Folia omnia longè petiolata, lyrata, pinnatisecta, parcè pilosa, scabriuscula, lobis lateralibus ovatis oblongisve, rotundato-obtusis acutiusculisve, integris, terminali ovato, acuminato, basi cuneato v. subcordato, sinuata, mucronato-denticulata. Panicula terminalis, ultrapedalis, basi tantùm foliosa; bracteis linearibus subulatisve ciliato-scabris. Capitula pedicellata, nutantia, solitaria, cylindrica. Squamæ involucri exteriores breviores, plùs minùs pilis albis hirsutæ; interiores acutiusculæ, plerumque glabræ. Corollæ cyaneæ (circiter 16-20), apice 5-dentatæ, dentibus glandulosis. Achenia angustè obovata, compressa, latè marginata, illinc scabra, latere utrinque 5-nervia, sublævia, nigra; rostro subconformi torto, apice in cupulam dilatato. Pappus duplex; exterior e margine cupulæ squamis brevissimis minutis, æqualibus; interior setis rigidulis albis crebrè serrato-scabris. Succus lacteus.

Genus *Melanoseris* a clar. Decaisne (in Jacquemont, Voyage aux Indes) constitutum, intermedium inter *Mulgedium* et *Lactucam*; ab utroque satis distinctum, et caractere a cupulæ margine pappi seriem exteriorè mentiente addito facilè recognoscendum. Huc etiam *Mulgedium cyaneum* (DeC. 8) et *M. rapunculoide* (DeC. 7) revocanda et *Lac-*

*tuca hastata* (Wall. et DeC. 45). Pappus exterior *M. cyaneæ* et *M. hastatæ* similis *M. paniculatæ* est minutissimus; in *M. rapunculoide* longior æqualis, at brevior quam in *M. saxatili*.

*Mulgedium macrorhizum*, cui maximè affinis *M. saxatilis* (suprà), ni fallor huc referendum est pappo exteriore distincto; at propter fructus immaturos quoad longitudinem rostri incertus sum.

*Mulgedium sagittatum*, Royle Illust. tab. 61, et DeC. *l. c.* eadem est ac *Lactuca longifolia* (DeC., no. 18) errore quodam *Lactucis xanthinis* relata; vera est *Lactuca* nec *Melanoseris*, rostro omninò difformi virescenti, et cupulâ solidâ nec ciliatâ.

#### Ord. CAMPANULACEÆ.

124. CEPHALOSTIGMA HIRSUTA; ramosa, omninò pilis carnosis hirsuta, paniculata, calycis laciniis linearibus corollâ vix brevioribus, stylo corollam paulò superante, capsulâ 3-valvi.

*Hab.* Himala, ad alt. ped. 4000–6000. Banásar.

Annua, 1–6 uncialis, ramosa, omninò pilis patentibus carnosis hirsuta. Folia obovato-lanceolata, inferiora in petiolum attenuata, superiora sessilia, sinuato-subcrenata, subcarnosa. Pedunculi foliis longiores, axillares terminalesque, paniculam laxam formantes. Calyx extùs densè carnosopilosus, laciniis basi distantibus linearibus acutis. Corollæ rotatæ tubo brevissimo; laciniæ vix calyce longiores, lineares, pallidè cærulescentes, pilosiusculæ. Stamina filiformia, antheris liberis, laciniis corollinis breviora. Stylus corollâ sublongior; stigmatè capitato, subtrilobo. Capsula apice dehiscens, trivalvis. Semina acutè triquetra, glabra.

125. CYANANTHUS MICROPHYLLA; caulibus prostratis puberulis, foliis oblongis lanceolatisque suprà glabris subtùs adpressè pubescentibus, corollâ fauce villosâ calyce duplo longiore.

*Hab.* Himala, ad alt. ped. 10,000–12,000. Mána. Sept., Oct.

Rami numerosi, filiformes, teretes, striati, substrigosè puberuli, diffusè prostrati v. penduli. Folia brevissimè petiolata v. subsessilia, oblonga v. lanceolata, suprà glabra, subtùs adpressè pubescentia, ad apicem rami approximata, acutiuscula. Flos terminalis, cæruleus. Calyx campanulatus, 5-fidus, laciniis acutiusculis, pilis nigrescentibus densè hirsutus, corollâ duplò brevior. Corolla tubulosa, limbo patente 5-partito apice glabro, intùs ad faucem villis longis albis vestita. Stamina 5 filiformia, basi dilatata, in coronulâ hypogynâ inserta. Antheræ cordato-ovatæ, acutæ, connatæ. Ovarium liberum, 5-loculare, polyspermum, sensim in stylum attenuatum; stigmatè 5-partito. Ovula oblonga, glabra, prope basin placentæ centralis inserta.